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17 September 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 17 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the statement by the Twelve on the embassies in Kuwait issued on 14 September 1990 by the Twelve States members of the European Community.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

best copy available

ANNEX

Statement issued on 14 September 1990 by the Twelve States members of the European Community on the embassies in Kuwait

The European Community and its member States announce the very grave violation of the provisions of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, to which Iraq has subscribed, perpetrated by the Iraqi occupying forces in Kuwait when they broke into the premises of the French and Dutch Embassies and took away French nationals, one of them a diplomat.

The Community and its member States similarly denounce those acts committed against other embassies and their nationals.

This represents an intolerable affront to international law and to the rights of the individual.

The Community and its member States demand the immediate release of the captured foreign nationals and invite the Iraqi authorities urgently to respect the provisions of international law.

A Community démarche to this end will be made to the Iraqi authorities.

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17 September 1990
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LETTER DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the following urgent information:

1. The Iraqi occupation forces have arrested in Kuwait a large number of Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti civilians for refusing to collaborate with the occupation forces.

2. Among those civilians the following names have been identified:

- Mr. Khalid Sultan Al-Issa, former member of the National Assembly and a leading member of the Islamic Heritage Society;

- Mr. Abdulkarim Al-Jemaidly, former member of the National Assembly and member of the National Council;

- Mr. Mubarak Al-Duwaila, former member of the National Assembly;

- Mr. Jasser Al-Jasser, member of the National Council.

3. Those individuals are being subjected to all sorts of intimidation and physical torture.

4. Their fate is not known, and the fate of a large number of civilians and military people arrested previously is still unknown.

5. In the presence of a large crowd, the occupation forces shot dead Mr. Mubarak Faleh Al-Note, Chairman of Al Aardia Co-operative Society and President of the Numismatic Society. It has been learned that this barbaric act was prompted by Mr. Note's refusal to comply with orders from the occupation forces to hang up the picture of the dictator Saddam Hussein and take down the one of His Highness the Emir of Kuwait.

READEX FICHE

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/21785
17 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the enclosed letter addressed to you from Mr. Jadullah Azuz Talhi, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation in reply to your memorandum SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 regarding the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 661 (1990).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 16 September 1990 from the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to your memorandum SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, in which you request us to inform you of the steps taken to ensure the application of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

We should like to inform you that, in accordance with its adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and its respect for the Security Council resolutions on the Gulf crisis, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya opposes the Iraqi intervention in Kuwait, demands the immediate withdrawal of the Iraqi forces and urges that the crisis be tackled within the framework of the League of Arab States.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is continuing to exert efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. Its most recent act has been the initiative of the Leader of the Revolution, which calls for the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait, the replacement of the Iraqi forces in Kuwait by United Nations forces, the withdrawal of foreign forces from the region, the replacement of American and Western forces present in the Arabian peninsula by Arab and Islamic forces and the lifting of the economic blockade against Iraq.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has called attention to the gravity of the situation in the region and has requested the holding of an emergency Security Council meeting in Geneva in order to enable certain world leaders to speak before the Council so as to address the problem in all its aspects and to determine the size of the forces in the Gulf and the nature of their mission under the auspices of the United Nations. Our attention has been caught by the unusual speed with which the Security Council has adopted its resolutions without even allowing sufficient time for the implementation of any of them.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has also requested the Security Council to clarify its resolution 665 (1990), which has been used by some countries with naval forces in the region to impose a comprehensive blockade on Iraq without due observance of paragraph 3 (i) of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

The position of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with respect to the Security Council resolutions on the Gulf crisis may be summarized as follows:

Firstly, there should be observance of Security Council resolutions 660 (1990) and 661 (1990).

Secondly, its understanding of paragraph 3 (i) of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) is that the embargo does not include medical supplies and equipment or foodstuffs. It does not feel that the intention of the Security Council should be, on the pretext of impeding and repressing aggression, to take steps or measures

leading to the imposition of an embargo on basic necessities for the life of peoples, necessities which are protected by the international community in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights and the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

Thirdly, the Security Council should clarify its resolution 665 (1990) and determine the nature and size of the forces empowered to enforce the blockade in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Fourthly, forces inspecting the cargoes of ships in the region should be expressly authorized to do so in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and should operate under the sole auspices of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jadallah Azuz TALHI
Secretary of the People's Committee
of the People's Bureau for Foreign
Liaison and International Co-operation

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Security Council

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S/21786
18 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH,
FRENCH, RUSSIAN, SPANISH

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ON THE COMMUNICATION RECEIVED FROM JORDAN WITH REGARD TO SPECIAL ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE CARRYING OUT OF THE MEASURES CONTAINED IN RESOLUTION 661 (1990)

1. At its 2933rd meeting, held on 6 August 1990, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 661 (1990) in connection with its consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

2. At its consultations of the whole, held on 22 August 1990, the members of the Security Council requested the Security Council Committee established by the Council in its resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait to meet on an urgent basis to consider, in the context of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, the communications received from States that found themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the measures contained in resolution 661 (1990) and to submit a report, with the Committee's recommendations, as soon as possible.

3. Accordingly, the Committee became seized of the matter and included the item "Consultations under Article 50 of the Charter" in its agenda. As of 17 September 1990, 13 States, Bulgaria (S/21576), India (S/21711), Jordan (S/21620), Lebanon (S/21686), the Philippines (S/21712), Romania (S/21643), Sri Lanka (S/21710), Tunisia (S/21649), Yemen (S/21615), Yugoslavia (S/21618), Czechoslovakia (S/21750), Uruguay (S/21775) and Pakistan (S/21776), had, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter, requested consultations with the Security Council. In addition, the Sudan (S/21695) had indicated its intention to consult the Security Council in that regard in due course.

4. Among the early cases considered by the Committee was that of Jordan, whose request is contained in the letter dated 20 August 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Jordan addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21620, annex).

5. At its 3rd meeting, on 23 August 1990, the Committee, in response to a request by the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations, decided to hear an oral presentation by Jordan in order to supplement the information contained in document S/21620. Subsequently, in view of questions posed to him during the course of that meeting (S/AC.25/1990/SR.3), the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations submitted further information to the Committee on the points raised (see annex to the present report).

6. In its deliberations regarding requests under Article 50 of the Charter, the Committee continued its consideration of the request by Jordan at its 4th meeting, on 28 August 1990, 5th meeting, on 31 August 1990, 6th meeting, on 6 September 1990, 7th meeting, on 10 September 1990, 8th meeting, on 11 September 1990 and 11th meeting, on 17 September 1990. The present special report to the Security Council on the communication received from Jordan with regard to special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the measures contained in resolution 661 (1990) was approved at the 11th meeting, at which time the Committee decided to forward to the Security Council the following observations and recommendations:

"The Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait,

"Having dealt with the question of assistance to Jordan under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 in which the Council decided to impose sanctions in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as Security Council resolutions 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990, 662 (1990) of 9 August 1990, 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990 and 665 (1990) of 25 August 1990,

"Recalling further the provisions of Articles 25 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Noting the information given by Jordan (S/21614) regarding the measures it has taken to give full effect to the sanctions as laid down in resolution 661 (1990),

"Having heard the representative of Jordan,

"Expressing concern at the unique economic difficulties confronting Jordan as a result of the severance of the close economic relations between Jordan, Iraq and occupied Kuwait as required by resolution 661 (1990),

"Expressing awareness of the difficult situation of the thousands of refugees and displaced persons having arrived in Jordan since the illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq and appreciating the adverse effects which their presence causes to Jordan's economy,

"Recognizing that full implementation of resolution 661 (1990) by Jordan will support measures to ensure compliance with paragraph 2 of resolution 661 (1990) and to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait,

"Makes the following observations and recommendations:

"1. Notes the decision of the Government of Jordan and commends that Government for the measures it has taken to comply with resolution 661 (1990);

"2. Recognizes the need to deal on a continuing basis with Jordan's unique economic difficulties as a result of the severance of the close economic relations between Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait as requested by resolution 661 (1990);

"3. Further recognizes the urgent need to alleviate the problems being experienced by Jordan as a result of the large influx of refugees and displaced persons into Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake expeditiously, in co-operation with the Government of Jordan, a full assessment with suggestions for appropriate remedies to the problems resulting from measures it has undertaken to comply with resolution 661 (1990), including especially the question of supply of petroleum and its derivatives;

"5. Appeals, based on this assessment, to all States on an urgent basis, to provide immediate technical, financial, and material assistance to Jordan to mitigate the consequences of the difficulties faced by Jordan as a result of this crisis;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to develop methods for the purpose of receiving information from States about the contribution which they have or are prepared to make to alleviate the longer-term hardships confronting Jordan as a result of its application of economic sanctions against Iraq;

"7. Calls upon the agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the pressing needs of Jordan and to report to the Secretary-General what they are doing or are prepared to do;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to co-ordinate assistance being given to Jordan by agencies in the United Nations system, humanitarian organizations and States which are prepared to participate in this effort, taking into account bilateral assistance being provided by States to Jordan."

Annex

Letter dated 27 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

With reference to the questions posed to me during the last meeting of the Committee established by Security Council resolution 661 (1990) regarding Jordan's immediate needs, I have the honour of putting forward for Your Excellency's consideration and that of the distinguished Committee the following points:

1. Jordan needs an immediate, continuous and secure supply of oil and oil derivatives at concessionary prices, as follows:

		in $US million
(a)	800,000 tons of fuel oil per annum at $US 65 per ton	52
(b)	16 million barrels of crude oil per annum at $US 16 per barrel	256
	Total	308

Until this supply can be ensured, Jordan should be given waiver on an interim basis to continue importing oil and oil derivatives from Iraq. It is being understood that all such imports will be halted once an alternative source of energy is ensured provided the above prices are applicable and financing is made against loans to be repaid over a period of 30 years with 10 years' grace period at a 3 per cent interest rate per annum.

The above quantities should be reviewed in the light of the influx of Jordanians working abroad, which might increase oil consumption by about 25 per cent.

2. There is an urgent need to provide Jordan with grants amounting to $US 641 million to cover the immediate needs for four months. These needs are to support the budget and to provide the foreign exchange necessary to cover the widening in the gap in the balance of payments as a result of imposing the sanctions, which are estimated on annual basis to be as follows:

			in $US million
(i)	a.	Previous pledges from Iraq and Kuwait	185
	b.	Loss of transit business	250
	c.	Debt to be repaid by Iraq with interest	169
		Total	604

		in $US million
(ii)	Loss in remittances and exports, as follows:	
	a. Exports to Iraq	200
	b. Exports to Kuwait	80
	c. Decline in remittances	320
	Total	600
(iii)	Recent developments:	
	a. Loss of exports, phosphate and potash due to non-availability of steamers (50 per cent decline)	250
	b. Increase in freight and insurance premium	220
	c. Cost of emergency relief due to the massive influx of persons from Iraq and Kuwait (direct and indirect costs)	30
	d. Increase of imports due to massive return of Jordanian expatriates (10 per cent of imports)	220
	Total	720
	GRAND TOTAL	1 924

3. Debt relief of all principals and interests due by Jordan to foreign Governments and their agencies during the years 1990 and 1991.

4. In view of the urgency and magnitude of the problem arising out of the massive influx of persons from Iraq and Kuwait into Jordanian territory, the following are required:

(a) Waiver of the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) in order to allow Jordan to facilitate the movement of persons leaving Iraq and Kuwait. This waiver is required for humanitarian considerations and should no longer apply once the problem of foreign nationals presently living in Iraq and Kuwait is solved;

(b) The provision of air and land means of transport to enable an orderly movement of the persons referred to in (a) above;

(c) The provision of basic needs for persons stranded in Jordan until they reach their countries of origin or destinations in this respect. Jordan will continue to contribute to the amelioration of their conditions.

In conclusion, I should like to reiterate to you and to the distinguished members of the Committee the gratitude of my Government for the promptness with which you responded to our request to enter into consultations. May I express the hope that the reply contained in this letter will place the Committee in a better position to assess Jordan's immediate needs.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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S/21787
18 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 17 September 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 17 September 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the text of the aide-mémoire of 13 August 1990 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on United Nations membership.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed aide-mémoire of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on United Nations membership, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Enclosure

Aide-mémoire of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on United Nations membership

Today, a favourable climate for national reunification has been created on the Korean peninsula.

Amid global concern and the expectations of the entire Korean people, the question of United Nations membership appears as a top agenda item for discussion at the north-south high-level talks.

It is to help understand the position of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with United Nations membership that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes public this aide-mémoire.

1. The proposal of joint United Nations membership with a single seat is a reasonable solution dealing with United Nations membership as well as the question of reunification.

From the first day of its foundation, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has respected the Charter of the United Nations and desired to enter the United Nations. However, we cannot address the question of admission to the United Nations in isolation from the question of reunification in circumstances where the country and the nation are in a state of temporary division; the country's reunification is therefore a primary task.

The respected President Kim Il Sung newly clarified, in his policy speech at the 1st session of 9th Supreme People's Assembly, held on 24 May 1990, the proposal on joint admission to the United Nations of the north and the south with a single seat. That proposal arose from a sincere aspiration to end the division of the country and reunify it. This proposal is also the only reasonable approach to the solution of admission to the United Nations in the present state of division and would accelerate the overall reunification process.

Joint admission to the United Nations of the north and the south with a single seat would cause no confrontation and competition between the two sides in the United Nations forum and would encourage the north and the south to co-operate with each other and pull together in the national interest.

An atmosphere of reconciliation and unity in the United Nations forum would help open up a favourable phase in the recovery of mutual trust between the north and the south, achieving national cohesion and representing a breakthrough in the reunification process through confederation. It is our belief that if we sit together, placing the national interest at the top in our serious discussion for reunification, there should be no reason why the question of admission to the United Nations with a single seat cannot be agreed upon. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that the north-south high-level talks

may produce good initiatives for a fair solution of the question concerning joint United Nations membership of the north and the south with a single seat and is willing to accept any proposals favourable to reunification.

Joint United Nations membership of the north and the south with a single seat, even before the reunification of the country, would open up a favourable phase for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula and it would be in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, whose main aims are peace and security. Of course, there is no precedent for joint admission of the two sides of a divided State to the United Nations with a single seat. However, if the United Nations, whose mission is to safeguard peace and justice, has the intention to help relax the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and hasten the country's peaceful reunification, it will find a way, without regard to established tradition, to permit joint admission of both the north and the south with a single seat.

Joint admission to the United Nations with a single seat does not contradict the principle for membership as regulated in the Charter of the United Nations if both sides agree.

2. Separate admission to the United Nations of the north and the south could create further difficulties and obstacles to Korea's peace and reunification.

The agreement between the north and the south to hold high-level talks led by the Prime Ministers is a practical approach to the feasibility of reunifying Korea peacefully in the 1990s.

It is preposterous to allow either simultaneous United Nations membership of the north and the south or separate membership of one side at a time when reunification of the country is the supreme task facing the nation.

Insistence on reunifying the country after separate admission of each side to the United Nations as in the case of East and West Germany does not fit the reality of our country.

Korea's case differs fundamentally from that of Germany. Germany was divided according to the agreement reached by the two sides as required by themselves, which left no subsequent reason for discord or increase of tension. In addition, the question of the reunification of East and West Germany was raised after their admission to the United Nations, and so there were no obstacles to their reunification.

In contrast, Korea was compelled to be divided by foreign forces against the will of the Korean people. Accordingly, the division of Korea is the very source of mistrust and confrontation between the north and the south and also increases tension between them.

To ease the tense situation, remove the danger of war and guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula, the division itself should above all be terminated. However, continuance of the division of Korea and maintenance of the status quo will inevitably result in yet more distrust, confrontation and tension between the north and the south no matter how good the reason is.

It is evident that either simultaneous admission to the United Nations of the north and the south or the separate admission of either side would mean international acknowledgement and legalization of the present status quo of division.

The international legalization and maintenance of the division of Korea through admission to the United Nations would only give rise to further aggravation of mistrust and confrontation between the north and the south and not to "confidence-building" or a "peace policy" and would leave the Korean peninsula in an uncontrollable and unstable situation. This would mean failure of the north-south dialogue, and possible aggravation of north-south relations, leaving Korea's reunification still far away.

Today, once-divided countries occupy a single seat through their reunification. At this point, separate admission to the United Nations of the north and the south to obtain international recognition of the division runs against the trend developing at present.

The question of Korea's admission to the United Nations is an internal question of Korea, to be discussed and decided at the north-south dialogue.

The Government of our Republic will spare no efforts to ensure the success of the north-south high-level talks where the question of admission to the United Nations would be settled in reflection of the aspirations of the entire Korean people and peace-loving peoples of the world.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would like to express its expectation that all peace-loving States Members of the United Nations will have a good understanding of our reasonable position on admission to the United Nations and pay deep attention to the settlement of this question in conformity with peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and with world peace as well as peace in Asia.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 18 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information the text of the press communiqué dated 18 September 1990, issued by the Permanent Mission of Cambodia to the United Nations (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Press communiqué dated 18 September 1990

1. At the Informal Meeting held at Jakarta, Indonesia, on 9 and 10 September 1990, the Cambodian parties accepted the framework document forged by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, in its entirety, as the basis for settling the Cambodian problem.

2. Committing themselves to this process, the Cambodian parties agreed on the nature and functions of the Supreme National Council, as stipulated in the framework document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, which stressed, inter alia, that the Supreme National Council is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia are embodied, and will represent the country externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations. They also agreed to form the Supreme National Council with 12 members composed of all representatives of the Cambodian parties and to elect a Chairman who will be the "13th member" of the Supreme National Council (see appendix, joint communiqué, para. 4).

3. Soon after the Jakarta meeting, preparations are being made to elect the Chairman of the Supreme National Council and complete its formation. The Cambodian nation and people ardently wish that His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk be elected as Chairman of this supreme body, as alluded by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the Jakarta joint communiqué agreed upon by the Cambodian parties. Only Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, an outstanding patriot and internationally recognized leader of the Cambodian nation and people has the indisputable stature to bring about genuine national reconciliation and ensure the full implementation of the framework document of the five permanent members of the Security Council, leading to the restoration of an independent, sovereign, neutral and united Cambodia within her territorial integrity.

4. His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has expressed his readiness to chair the Supreme National Council if he is elected by all members of the Supreme National Council.

5. In the spirit of sustaining the momentum to expedite faithfully the process forward in conformity with the framework document of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of achieving a genuine national reconciliation among all Cambodians, it has been decided to keep the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations temporarily unattended pending the election of the Chairman of the Supreme National Council to complete its formation.

6. After many years of arduous struggle and sublime sacrifices made by the Cambodian people, together with patient and laudable endeavours by all countries and peoples committed to independence, freedom and justice, in particular by the five permanent members of the Security Council, the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the two co-chairmen of the Paris

International Conference on Cambodia, a new phase has begun leading to a fair, reasonable and comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, efforts should continue to be made to ensure that the problem be settled faithfully and expeditiously on the basis of the framework document of the five permanent members of the Security Council, so that Cambodia's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty and the Cambodian people's sacred right to self-determination, which have been trampled upon for the last 12 years, be restored at an early date, and peace and stability be regained in South-East Asia. It is hoped that all will co-operate fully in this process and refrain from making any attempt to alter the framework document. Any country or party or anyone who attempts to delay or block the path to peace in Cambodia takes on an immense responsibility before the history of Cambodia and the world.

APPENDIX

Joint communiqué of the informal meeting on Cambodia

(Jakarta, 10 September 1990)

1. In the exercise of the mandate conferred upon them by the International Conference on Cambodia, held in Paris from 30 July to 30 August 1989, the two co-chairmen convened an Informal Meeting of the Cambodian parties in Jakarta, on 9 and 10 September 1990. The objective of the meeting was to ascertain the views of the Cambodian parties on their support and acceptance of the framework of a comprehensive settlement as agreed upon by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in New York, on 28 August 1990, as well as to finalize the formation of the Supreme National Council.

2. The Cambodian parties accepted the framework document formulated by the five permanent members of the Security Council, in its entirety, as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict, and committed themselves, in full co-operation with all other participants of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, to elaborating this framework into a comprehensive political settlement through the processes of that Conference.

3. In that context, the Cambodian parties addressed the question of a Supreme National Council of Cambodia, and agreed on the nature and functions of the Supreme National Council, as stipulated in the document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. They specifically agreed as follows:

(a) The Supreme National Council is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied;

(b) The Supreme National Council is composed of representative individuals with authority among the Cambodian people and reflecting all shades of opinion among them;

(c) The Supreme National Council will represent Cambodia externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences;

(d) The Supreme National Council, at the time of signature of the comprehensive settlement, will delegate to the United Nations all powers necessary to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive agreement, including those relating to the conduct of free and fair elections and the relevant aspects of the administration of Cambodia;

(e) All decisions of the Supreme National Council, will be made by consensus among its members.

4. Accordingly, the Cambodian parties agreed to form the Supreme National Council with the following composition*:

(1) H.E. Mr. Chau Sen Cocsal
(2) H.E. Mr. Chem Snguon
(3) H.E. Mr. Hor Namhong
(4) H.E. Mr. Hun Sen
(5) H.E. Mr. Ieng Mouly
(6) H.E. Mr. Khieu Samphan
(7) H.E. Mr. Kong Som Ol
(8) H.R.H. Prince Norodom Ranariddh
(9) H.E. Mr. Sin Song
(10) H.E. Mr. Son Sann
(11) H.E. Mr. Son Sen
(12) H.E. Mr. Tea Banh

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* By decision of the two co-chairmen and for practical reasons, the above list is arranged in alphabetical order instead of in order of age seniority as in the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

The Cambodian parties further agreed to accept His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal, as contained in his statement of 8 September 1990 that, if the 12 members of the Supreme National Council so desire, they could elect a chairman for the Supreme National Council, who would, in such case, be the "13th member" of that Council.

5. The Supreme National Council is to hold its first session as soon as possible.

6. The two co-chairmen agreed to consult with all the other participating countries of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, with a view to reconvening the Conference at the earliest possible date.

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S/21789
18 September 1990
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LETTER DATED 18 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MAURITANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a note verbale addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Hasni Ould Didi, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, in reply to note SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990 concerning the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 661 (1990).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamedou OULD MOHAMED MAHMOUD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 18 September 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mauritania addressed to the Secretary-General

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of his notes SCPC/7/90(1) and 7/90(1-2) relating to the question entitled "Situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The Minister reaffirms the attachment of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Charter of the United Nations and its readiness to fulfil the obligations incumbent upon it as a Member of the United Nations. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania has therefore taken the necessary steps to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania has taken note of the fact that supplies for medical purposes and foodstuffs provided in humanitarian circumstances are excluded from the scope of the embargo.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will describe subsequently the economic and financial difficulties faced by its people as a result of the implementation of resolution 661 (1990), in pursuance of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21790
19 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement by an official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq issued on 16 September 1990, in which he commented on Security Council resolution 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Commenting on Security Council resolution 666 (1990) of 13 September 1990, an official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated as follows:

The Iraqi people and the Iraqi Government reject with disdain any association with the latest insulting and biased resolution of the Security Council, namely that adopted last Thursday on the supply of foodstuffs. The resolution was approved only after the United States of America and its Western allies had deliberately prolonged the debate called for by one group of States with a view to excluding foodstuffs and medical supplies from the embargo, after they had contested the question and after they had brought pressure to bear for the adoption of this unjust resolution. In its biased character, the resolution is no different from the others adopted by the Council since 2 August 1990.

The supply of foodstuffs to a particular people either is or is not carried out in a free and normal manner. The arrangements set forth in this resolution are an insult to a lofty people which is proud of its humanitarian heritage and of its outstanding contribution to human civilization. Those who urged the adoption of the resolution should recall that the land of Mesopotamia was a centre of trade and a centre of production at a time when their ancestors were still living in caves. Our creative, fecund, and self-confident people, determined to defend its rights and its sovereignty, proudly rejects the tutelage of the great Powers. It will continue its just and triumphant struggle, placing its trust in God, in its firm will, in the glorious Arab nation to which it belongs and in men of good will and honour in the world.

It is known what the basic foodstuffs consumed by the Iraqi people are, and it is known how many Iraqis there are. The form of control established by the resolution has no other intention than to humiliate and tighten the stranglehold on a free and lofty people that is proud of its heritage and holds fast to its prerogatives. If the intention of the resolution had not been to cause humiliation and famine, then what reason is there to prevent the free supply of wheat, rice, milk for children, meat, tea and sugar? Can these items be used for anything other than human consumption?

It is regrettable that a number of States voted in favour of this resolution, after expressing earlier an understanding of the problem different from the United States and Western understanding. However, it appears that the United States and Western will is still the dominant force in the drafting of Security Council resolutions and that the Security Council establishes once again its compliance with the imperialist world, which is hostile to the peoples and to humanity.

With regard to the Secretary-General's decision to designate Sadruddin Aga Khan as his Personal Representative, notwithstanding our esteem for the Secretary-General and Sadruddin Aga Khan, we cannot accept this assignment, because it falls within the framework of this resolution that demeans the Iraqi people. We expect that Sadruddin Aga Khan will not accept such an assignment, which is insulting to the noble Muslim Arab people. We also hope that the

Secretary-General of the United Nations will not proceed in this direction and that he will not place on the record of his term of office the fact that he went along with the blackest pages in the history of the Security Council.

With regard to the living conditions of the foreign residents in Iraq, especially Asians, Iraq is fully prepared to co-operate with their Governments with a view to meeting those residents' needs, and is making every effort, within its capabilities, to continue to supply them with foodstuffs and to facilitate the departure of those who wish to leave.

Following co-ordination with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, that body evinced its full readiness to ensure co-ordination and co-operation with corresponding societies with a view to alleviating the suffering of the foreign residents in Iraq and ensuring that their requirements in respect of food and medical supplies are met.

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Security Council

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S/21791
19 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARGENTINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Argentine Republic has received a formal request for assistance from the Government of Kuwait in order to help in ensuring compliance with the mandatory measures prescribed by the Security Council in its resolution 661 (1990).

In response to that request and bearing in mind the course of events and the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution, as well as resolution 665 (1990), also adopted by the Council, the Argentine Government has decided to send a contingent of its armed forces to the Gulf region in order to contribute to strict compliance with the said measures.

The Argentine Republic thereby reaffirms its traditional position of support for United Nations decisions and for all initiatives conducive to the solution of international conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Organization. In keeping with that position, the Argentine Government trusts that the Security Council resolutions on the current crisis in the Gulf will be fully complied with, since they constitute the sole internationally acceptable framework for the peaceful and just resolution of this problem.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jorge VAZQUEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21792
20 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to notify you of a recent incident involving the tanker Al-Faw.

1. At 11 a.m. on 14 September 1990, while in the Gulf of Oman, the tanker Al-Faw was overtaken by two warships of the United States Navy, a fighter aircraft and a helicopter. Information was demanded with regard to the ship's cargo and destination and it was ordered to halt for inspection. The tanker continued on its way in international waters.

2. The tanker continued to be harassed by helicopters and warships attempting to force it to change course and return to the Indian Ocean or to halt for inspection by means of warning messages conveyed to its captain.

3. At 6 p.m., the tanker having insisted on proceeding on its course, the warships fired a series of warning shots across its bows.

4. The captain of the tanker informed the aforementioned military forces that the vessel was empty and carrying no cargo, as was obvious from the depth of water it was drawing, and that there was no need to have it halted for inspection. That communication was to no avail in bringing the military intervention to a halt, however.

5. At 7 p.m., shots were again fired over the tanker for the purpose of forcing it to submit to inspection.

6. At 8 p.m., the tanker halted and was boarded by commandos participating in the British, Australian and United States military units, and four helicopters, a fighter aircraft and two warships of the above nationalities took part in carrying out the inspection procedure.

7. The storage tanks of the tanker were searched, then the quarters of the crew, and photographs of them were taken. After about two hours, the military forces returned empty-handed having discovered that there was nothing on board the tanker that might warrant their inspecting it.

8. At about 10.15 p.m., the tanker was allowed to proceed on its way and is now heading for Iraqi territorial waters.

The Iraqi Government declares its strong condemnation and censure of this act of aggression and calls upon the international community to take the necessary measures to prevent such assaults by foreign forces on Iraqi tankers.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21793
19 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 18 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations stating that Mr. Sopian Ahmad has been appointed alternate representative of Malaysia on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

90-23205 1834f (E)

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/521
S/21794
19 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the text of the press statement issued 19 September 1990 by the Democratic Kampuchea party (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Press statement issued by the Democratic Kampuchea Party on 19 September 1990

1. The Democratic Kampuchea party together with the whole Cambodian people would like to renew their deep gratitude to the Thai people and the Royal Thai Government for their noble compassion, generosity and support to the Cambodian people over the past 12 years. The Cambodian people will always remember those gracious deeds. We would also like to express our warmest appreciation and gratitude to His Excellency Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan for the honour and generous hospitality kindly extended to our delegation.

2. We deeply regret that the meeting of the 12 members of the Supreme National Council was not able to produce positive results as expected by the Cambodian people and the world community. The members of the Supreme National Council from the Cambodian National Resistance have, in pursuance to the Jakarta Joint Statement of 10 September 1990, called for all the members of the Supreme National Council to accept His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman of the Supreme National Council, as this is also in conformity with the document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

However, the members of the Supreme National Council from Mr. Hun Sen's delegation have rejected our proposal.

3. We have, time and again, pointed out that His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the only Cambodian statesman who is accepted by the whole Cambodian people and by the world community and who can play a key role in bringing about the national reconciliation, an indispensable element for the implementation of the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

4. To refuse to accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Chairman of the Supreme National Council can only be construed as an attempt to kill the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council and the Jakarta Joint Statement of 10 September 1990, and therefore to prolong the war in Cambodia.

5. The draft press communiqué proposed by the three parties of the Cambodian National Resistance is attached herewith (see appendix) for the judgement of national and international public opinion.

APPENDIX

Draft press communiqué proposed by the three parties of the Cambodian National Resistance*

(Bangkok, 18 September 1990)

1. In pursuance of the Joint Statement of the Jakarta Meeting of 10 September 1990, the 12 members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia held a meeting at the Cambodian Embassy at Bangkok on 17 and 18 September 1990 to elect the Chairman of the Supreme National Council and to discuss the composition of the Cambodian delegation to the forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

2. The 12 members of the Supreme National Council unanimously request His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to assume the chairmanship of the Supreme National Council. They look forward to holding the meeting of the Supreme National Council under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the earliest possible date.

3. The 12 members called for the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia as soon as possible.

4. They would also like to express their deep and ever-lasting gratitude to the Thai people and the Royal Thai Government, especially to His Excellency Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, for their sincere compassion and generosity to the Cambodian people and for their generous hospitality and the arrangements for the meeting of the 12 members of the Supreme National Council.

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* This draft has been rejected by Mr. Hun Sen's delegation.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/522
S/21795
19 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 71, 142 and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the declaration on the crisis in the Gulf, issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community on 17 September 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Declaration on the crisis in the Gulf, issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The European Community and its member States reiterate their utter condemnation of the policy of brutal aggression of the Iraqi Government, the increasing persecution of the citizens of Kuwait, as well as of the foreign nationals in that country and in Iraq, the taking of hostages and the unacceptable violation of diplomatic premises in Kuwait. They welcome the unanimous adoption by the Security Council of resolution 667 (1990), condemning Iraq for its actions, which constitute a flagrant violation of international law, and confronting this country with its responsibilities.

The Community and its member States already stated clearly that they consider all acts perpetrated against one or more among them as committed against all. In response to new very grave illegal acts against their embassies in Kuwait, and taking into account the measures already taken by some member States, they have decided of one accord to expel the military personnel attached to the Iraqi embassies and to limit the freedom of movement of the other members of their staff.

In the same spirit of solidarity, they agreed that their embassies in Kuwait will take charge collectively of the responsibilities, in particular those concerning the protection of nationals, of those embassies of which the personnel is forced to leave Kuwait as the consequence of illegal actions of the Iraqi authorities. Since the withdrawal of personnel has only been brought about by the material impossibility of staying on, the embassies are considered to remain open.

The Community and its member States consider indispensable that the embargo decided upon by the United Nations leads the Government at present in place in Baghdad to realize the suicidal character of its behaviour towards the international community. To this end, they reaffirm their commitment to put into operation, for their part, all necessary measures in order to enforce the embargo in all its forms and to consult with each other actively in order to facilitate the introduction of measures to monitor the embargo and to reinforce the sanctions against Iraq within the competent institutions.

In this perspective, they renew their urgent appeal to all States to apply strictly, and make their nationals apply strictly, the resolutions of the Security Council. To this end, they agreed to make diplomatic démarches vis-à-vis those countries suspected of not respecting the embargo, in order to make them join the international action decided upon by the United Nations, and to envisage, if needed, the introduction of appropriate measures - economic and others - in conformity with the United Nations Security Council resolutions against States not respecting the embargo.

In line with their decisions taken at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of 7 September in Rome and in the spirit of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Community and its member States reaffirm their commitment to provide

substantial short-term economic assistance to the countries most seriously affected by the strict implementation of the embargo, notably, Egypt, Jordan and Turkey. The Community is determined to assist these countries in the sacrifices imposed on them by the present international crisis. The Community welcomes the substantial national contributions already announced by some member States and notes the intention of other member States to announce their contributions shortly. The economic assistance proposals submitted by the Commission (1.5 billion ECUS) will be examined as a matter of urgency. In this connection, the Commission will provide an updated assessment of the needs of the countries concerned, the contributions already announced by other countries and international institutions, as well as the national contributions of member States. The Council will adopt its final decision before the end of September.

At the same time, the Community and its member States commit themselves to examine - in concertation with other countries and international institutions - the possibility of economic assistance in favour of other countries also affected by the Gulf crisis.

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Security Council

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S/21796
19 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/ARABIC

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the attached communication that he has received from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

ANNEX

Letter dated 7 September 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations in New York sent me a letter dated 21 August 1990 concerning the seizure of the fleet of Kuwait Airways aircraft by Iraq.

I am pleased to send you a copy of my memorandum to Representatives on the ICAO Council, together with a copy of a letter which will be sent to all ICAO Contracting States on 14 September 1990.

(Signed) Assad KOTAITE

[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

Enclosure 1

Memorandum dated 4 September 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to the Representatives on the Council

To: Representatives on the Council

From: President of the Council

Subject: Communication from the Government of Kuwait

I have received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations dated 21 August 1990; the original Arabic text was accompanied by an unofficial English translation.

I am circulating the text of that letter for your information. You will note that the letter requests "to notify Member Countries of the Organization". It is a firmly established practice that the Organization does not circulate to Contracting States a communication originating from one State. However, I will consult with the Representatives on the Council whether a different approach would be justified in this particular case in the light of Security Council resolution 662 (1990) adopted on 9 August 1990 which calls upon all States and specialized agencies "to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation" of Kuwait by Iraq.

I will keep you informed of further developments.

(Signed) Assad KOTAITE

[ORIGINAL: ARABIC]

Enclosure 2

Letter dated 21 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the International Civil Aviation Organization

Following the brutal Iraqi aggression and occupation of Kuwait, and as part of the large-scale acts of plundering and looting to which Kuwait has been subjected and which have involved government and private banks and financial firms and institutions, the Iraqi occupation authorities have seized all the aircraft of Kuwait Airways standing at Kuwait International Airport when the invasion took place. The following is a list of the types and registration numbers of the aircraft seized:

Type	Registration No.
Boeing 767-200 ER	9K-AIB
Boeing 767-200 ER	9K-AIC
Airbus A310-200	9K-AHA
Airbus A310-200	9K-AHB
Airbus A310-200	9K-AHC
Airbus A310-200	9K-AHD
Airbus A310-200	9K-AHE
Airbus A310-200	9K-AHF
Airbus A310-200	9K-AHG
Airbus A310-200	9K-AHI
HS 125	9K-AGA
HS 125	9K-AGB
Gulf Stream GIII	9K-AEG
Gulf Stream GIII	9K-AEH
Boeing B 727-200	9K-AFA

You are kindly requested to take the necessary steps to notify member countries of the Organization in order to help prevent the Iraqi agressor régime from using those aircraft.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

[ORIGINAL: ENGLISH]

Enclosure 3

Letter dated 14 September 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to all ICAO Contracting States

Subject: Kuwait Airways Aircraft

Action required: To note

I have the honour to inform you that I received a letter from the Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations, New York, requesting me to take the necessary measures to notify the Contracting States of ICAO concerning the aircraft of Kuwait Airways which have been seized by Iraq.

Consequently, I am sending a copy of that letter* for your information.

(Signed) Assad KOTAITE
President of the Council

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* See Enclosure 2 of the present annex.